The Civil War - Day 1

Entrance task: Pick up a classwork packet before sitting down

Today: Was the Civil War inevitable?

Homework: Ch. 10-2

Dixie Land

Nov 30-8:00 PM

Not an issue leading to war	Could be an issue leading to war	Would definitely lead to war

1787 – **Northwest Ordinance** banned slavery in territories north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi
1787 – **Three-Fifths Compromise** – agreed up at Constitutional Convention as the way to count slaves for representation in the House of Representatives
1793 – Eli Whitney invents the **cotton gin,** increasing the production of cotton in the south and increasing the demand for slave labor and profits for owners
1798 – **Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions** – states have the right to nullify federal laws
1803 – **Louisiana Purchase** – doubles the size of the United States
1820 - **Missouri Compromise** – made Missouri a slave state and Maine a free state
1828 – **Andrew Jackson elected President** – the 7th president of the US and the 5th who was a slave owner
1828 – **Tariff of Abomination Act** passed by Congress – puts tariffs on foreign imports (helps the northern factory owners, hurts the south)
1828 – **Succession Crisis** – South Carolina threatens to leave the Union over the Tariff Act
1845 – **Annexation of Texas** into the US (a slave state – now more slave than free states)
1846 – **Wilmot Proviso** – would have banned slavery in territory gained from Mexico but never ratified
1849 – **California Gold Rush** - thousands of miners raced to the west, soon outnumbering natives and Mexicans in the region
1852 – ***Uncle Tom's Cabin,*** a book by Harriet Beecher Stowe was published that showed the evils of slavery
1857 – **Dred Scott** Supreme Court case – ruled slaves are property

Dec 8-7:51 AM

Causes of the Civil War: 3 "S's"

- Sectionalism
- Slavery
- States' Rights

Jan 5-11:33 AM

1. Sectionalism

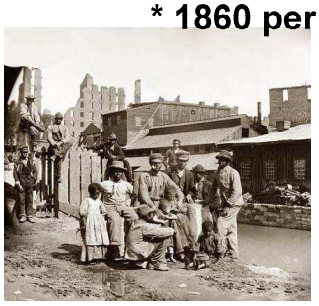
Americans were loyal to their state rather than the nation and considered problems from a sectional viewpoint rather than a national viewpoint

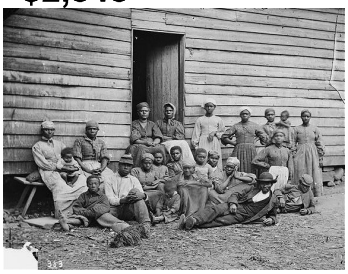
Jan 5-11:34 AM

Dec 7-8:10 AM

2. Slavery in the United States - 1860

* **Nearly 1/3 of Southern families owned slaves**
* **88% owned fewer than 20 slaves**
* **50% owned fewer than 5 slaves**
* **South was home to 30% of the nation's population, and 60% of the nation's wealthiest men**
* **1860 per capita income in South = $3,798**
* **1860 per capita income in North = $2,040**



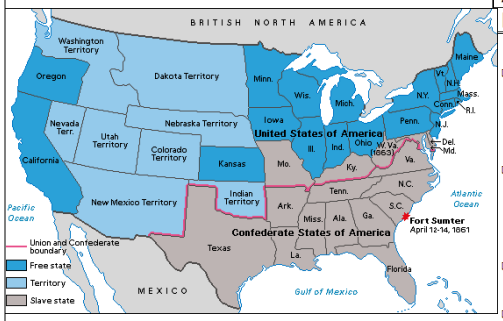


Jan 5-11:34 AM

Civil War Days 1-5

REGION	# OF SLAVES	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
Lower South	2,312,352	47%
Upper South	1,208,758	29%
Border States	432,586	13%

Mississippi	49%	Louisiana	29%	Kentucky	23%
S.Carolina	46%	Texas	28%	Arkansas	20%
Georgia	37%	N. Carolina	28%	Missouri	13%
Alabama	35%	Virginia	26%	Maryland	12%
Florida	34%	Tennessee	25%	Delaware	3%

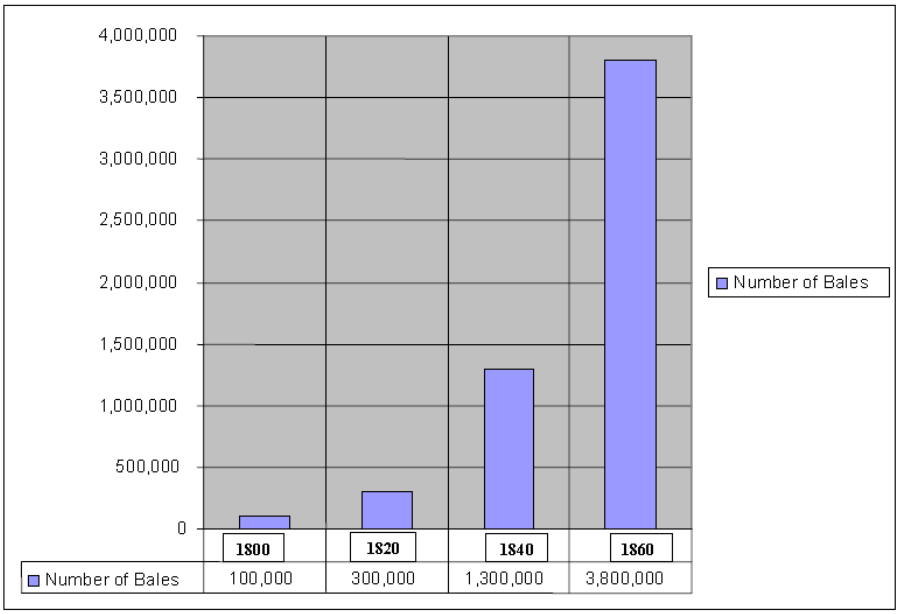


- In the Lower South, where the first states seceded—SC, GA, MS, AL, TX, FL—about 37% of the white families owned slaves.
- In the Middle South, the states that seceded only after Fort Sumter was fired upon—VA, NC, TN, AR—the percentage is about 25%.
- The total for the two combined regions is about 31%.
- In the Border States—DE, MD, KY, MO—the percentage of slave ownership was about 16%. These slave-holding states did not secede and remained in the Union.
- The total throughout the slave states was 26%.

Percentage of slave holding families - 1860

Jan 5-11:42 AM

Cotton Production in the United States between 1800 and 1860



Dec 12-12:40 PM

Why were there no slaves being used in the north?

Nov 30-8:53 PM

Arguments for Slavery	Arguments Against Slavery
1 Plantation households were like large & happy families.	1. Slavery violated the basic principles of the U.S. & of Christianity.
2 Most planters took a personal interest in the well-being of their slaves, even more so than the industrialists of the North.	2. Protestants believed that all humans had the right to choose their own destiny & follow God's laws.
3 Southern households possessed an order, a grace & sense of liberty that northerners couldn't understand.	3. Many were sure that slavery would be the ruin of the U.S. & American society.

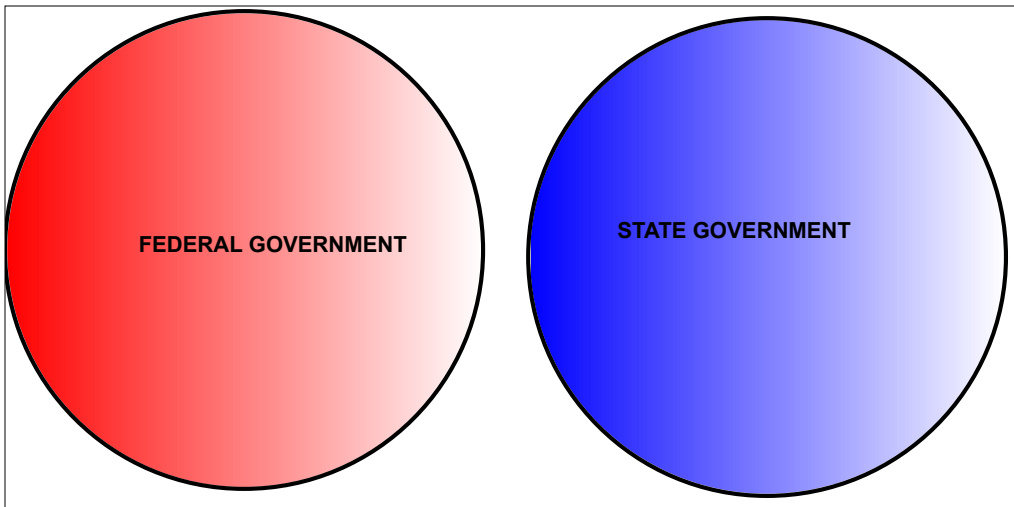
Jan 5-11:37 AM

3. States' rights

How autonomous were states under the new *federal* system?

- Missouri Compromise - 1820
- Tariff (Nullification) Crisis of 1832
- Slavery issue with the annexation of Texas 1845
- Failed Wilmot Proviso of 1846

Jan 5-11:34 AM



Dec 8-8:44 AM

10th Amendment: Powers not delegated to the U.S. by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved by the people.

Where in the Constitution does it say that states cannot secede?

Nov 30-8:57 PM

Was the Civil War inevitable?

Causes of the Civil War
12:30

Jan 5-11:34 AM

Civil War Days 1-5

page 3

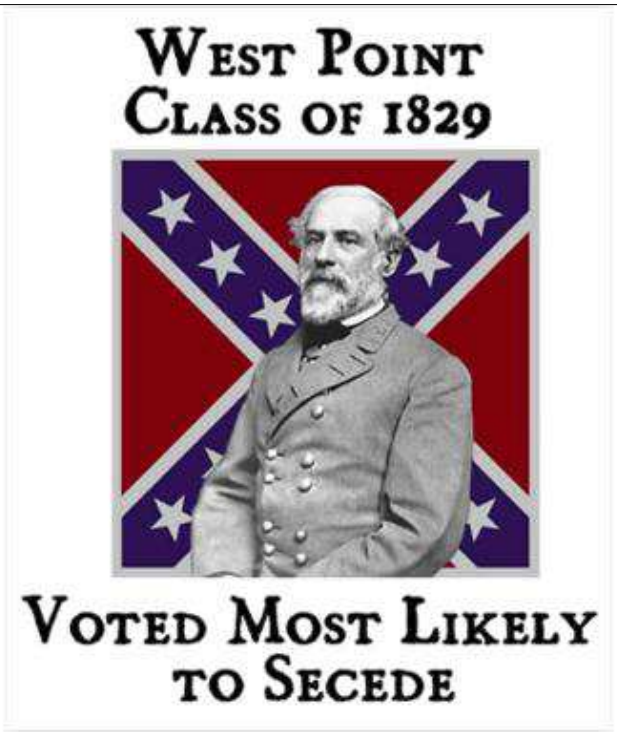
WAS THE CIVIL WAR INEVITABLE?
Sectionalism: loyalty to state rather than nation

NORTH (NE & Mid-Atlantic states)	SOUTH (Atlantic & SW states)	West (Central & NW states)
Why do you think Northerners were so opposed to slavery?	*Do you think Southerners were wrong to want to maintain slavery?*	*entually would want to become states?*

Jan 5-9:12 AM

Nov 30-8:00 PM

Robert E. Lee



Dec 8-1:14 PM

Civil War - Day 2

Entrance task: Think: How does the expression, *"Rome wasn't built in a day"* reflect the onset of the American Civil War?

Today: Specific events that led to the Civil War

Homework: Ch. 10-3

Dec 4-7:15 PM

CIVIL WAR: a war between different factions or regions within the same country.

Random House Dictionary

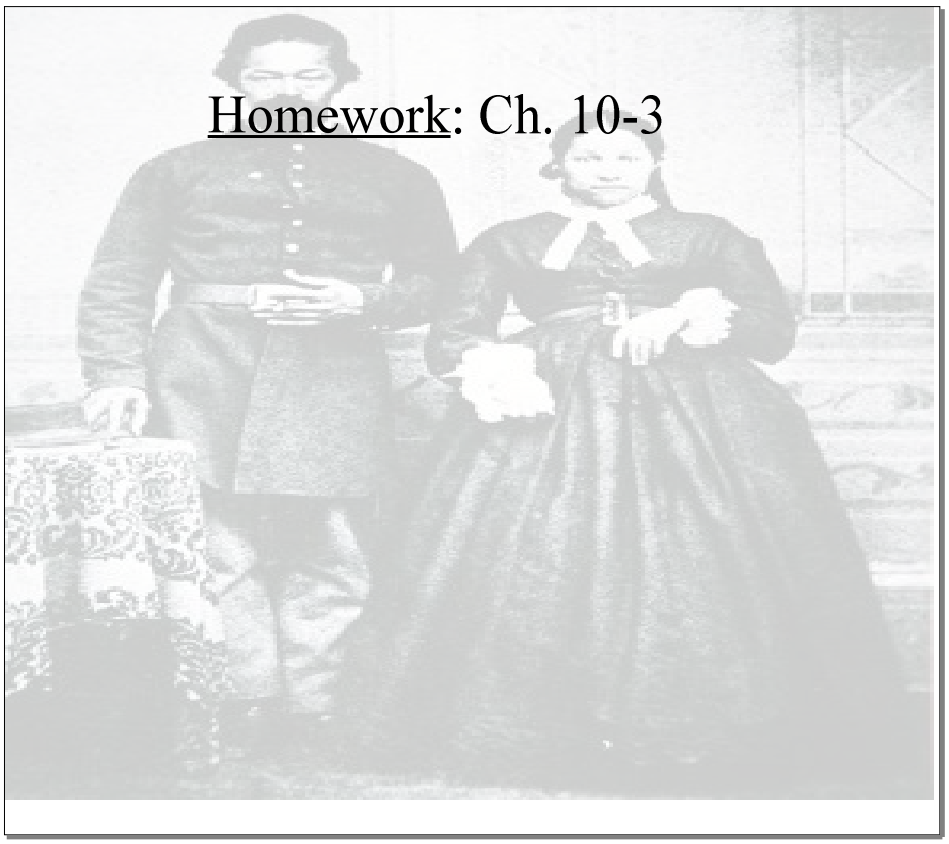
Dec 4-7:16 PM

Events Leading up to War

With a partner or two, complete the matrix in the class work packet (pages 4 & 5) by reading a short document on each of the events listed. You will finish this tomorrow.

Please return the readings to the correct folder when you are finished.

Dec 4-7:17 PM



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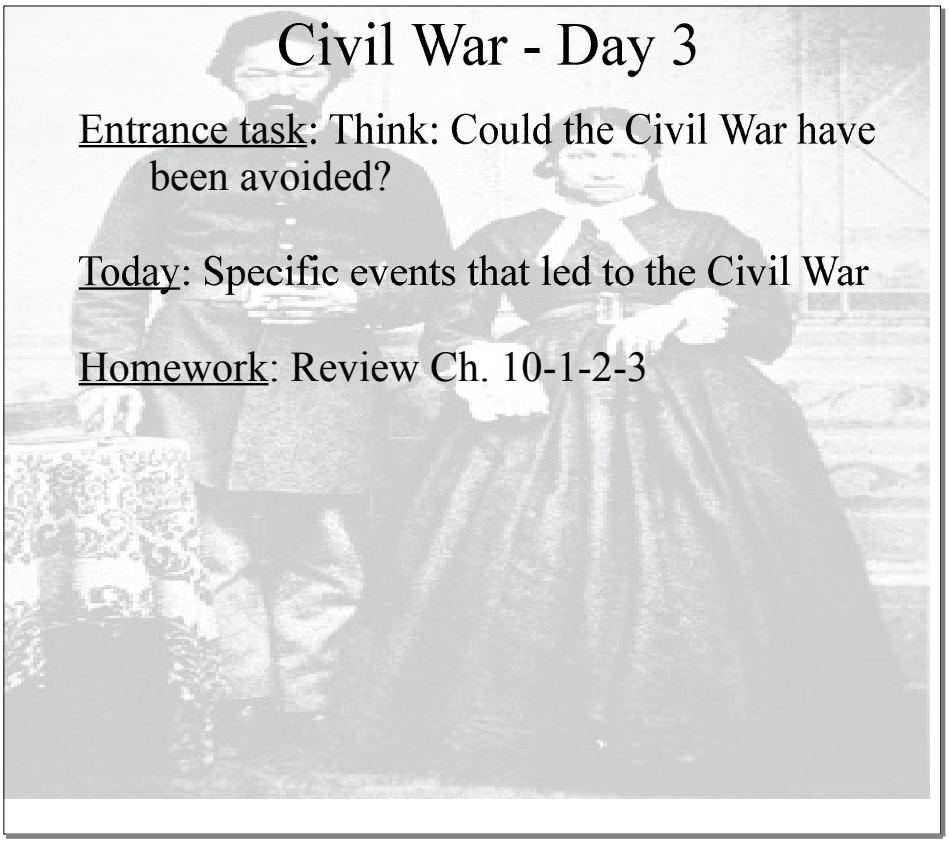


Dec 4-7:15 PM

EVENTS LEADING UP TO WAR

EVENT	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT	HOW IT BROUGHT US CLOSER TO WAR
1. Missouri Compromise	1820	Missouri wanted to be admitted to the Union but it would offset the balance in the Senate of free/slave states. Maine was carved out of Mass & was admitted as free; Missouri was admitted as slave. Slavery was prohibited in the rest of La. Territory.	It kept us from exploding into violence but was only a reprieve.

Dec 7-3:26 PM

3.Kansas-Nebraska Act	1854	Stephen Douglas (Ill), hoping to run for Pres., wanted Kansas & Neb. To enter the union so RR's could be built to connect Chicago w/ the West. He proposed the practice of popular sovereignty in these territories, thus repealing the Missouri Compromise. Congress pass the Act.	This infuriated Northerners, & his own party denounced him as a sell-out. This led to the creation of the Rep. Party, devoted to ending slavery once & for all.

Dec 7-3:22 PM

Compromise of 1850	1850	The Calif. Gold Rush led to 1000's of people flocking to Calif. They wanted Calif. To be admitted to the Union as a free state. Clay (KY) recommended that Calif be admitted as free, NM & UT be given pop. Sov., Congress would forbid sale of slaves in DC but it would remain legal there. Fugitive Slave Act would be passed.	This was passed & it did calm a troubled nation. However, the Fugitive Slave Act made the situation worse bec. Northerners were furious. It spurred the writing of Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Uncle Tom's Cabin	1852	Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, it presented an account of the life of slavery and the horrors of being owned by another.	It created great empathy for slaves and inspired both abolitionists and those who had previously thought little about it.

Dec 7-6:47 PM

4."Bleeding Kansas"	1856	During the summer of 1856, pro-slavery & anti-slavery forces burn each others' houses & towns; $2M worth of damage to property & >200 people were killed	Tensions escalate, proving that probably there will be no peaceful resolution to this issue.

Dec 7-3:20 PM

5.Dred Scott Decision	1857, March	Sup. Court ruled that slaves were not citizens & therefore had no right to sue in court. The Missouri Compromise was unconst. Bec. Congress could not deprive citizens of their property.	Anti-slavery forces were disgusted with this ruling & prob. Only strengthened their resolve.

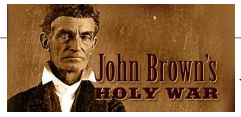
Dec 7-3:38 PM

6.Lincoln-Douglas Debates	1858	Debates bet. A. Lincoln & Stephen Douglas for Illinois' Senate seat. During 7 debates, Lincoln expresses his views that minority rights should be preserved even in the face of majority rule.	Douglas won re-election but Lincoln won a large following. He was elected Pres. in 1860, much to the disappointment of the South.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand" and that **"this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."**

Dec 7-3:38 PM

7. John Brown's Raid	1859	John Brown attacked the fed'l arsenal in Va., hoping to arm the Afr-Am. Slaves so they could rebel. Va. Militiamen surrounded Brown & pinned them down for 2 days. Brown surrendered w/ > ½ of his men dead. Brown was found guilty of treason & was hanged.	This only caused an eruption of fierce emotion on both sides. He was hailed as a martyr by the North & denounced as a tool of Rep. Abolitionists by the South.



You tube of song

John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave

John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave
John Brown's body lies a-mold'ring in the grave
His soul goes marching on

Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
His soul is marching on

He captured Harper's Ferry with his nineteen men so true
He frightened old Virginia till she trembled
through and through
They hung him for a traitor, themselves the traitor crew
His soul is marching on

Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!

His soul is marching on
John Brown died that the slave might be free,
John Brown died that the slave might be free,
John Brown died that the slave might be free,
But his soul is marching on!

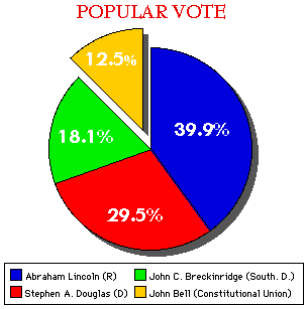
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
His soul is marching on

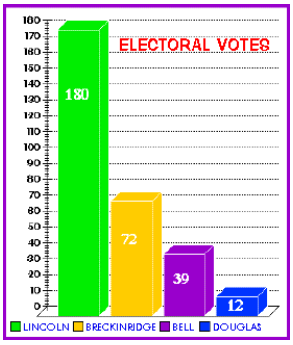
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down
On the grave of old John Brown

Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!
His soul is marching on

Dec 7-3:39 PM

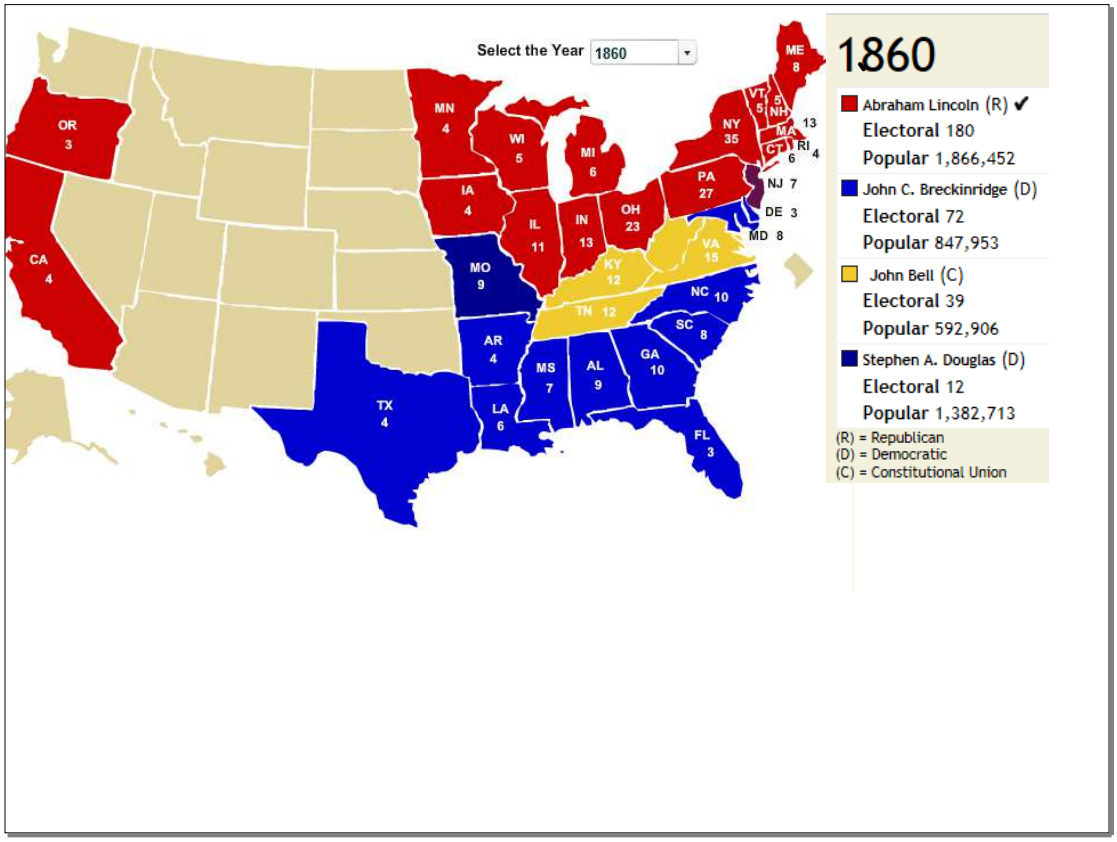
8. Election of 1860	1860	This election showed there were no more nat'l parties but sectional/regional ones. Lincoln won every free state exc. NJ; He won the presidency w/out winning a single electoral vote in the South, proving that the North was indeed becoming more powerful.	The immediate result of this event was that SC seceded from the Union & formed the Confederate States of America.





After the election results were known, Southern slave states, led by South Carolina, began seceding from the Union. By the time of Lincoln's inauguration in March 1861, 7 states from the Deep South had left the Union.

Dec 7-3:39 PM



Dec 11-11:04 AM

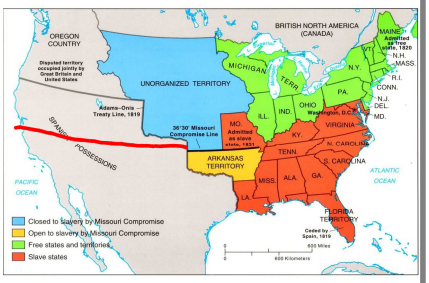
The Constitution in Jeopardy:
The American Civil War

Page 12 in CW pac

The ELECTION OF 1860

This election showed clearly how divided the U.S. had become. The only remaining national party, the **DEMOCRATIC** Party, split between North and South with each wing running a candidate. **LINCOLN,** the first Republican to be elected President, received only 39% of the **POPULAR VOTE** (vote of the people).

The election of a Northerner who opposed the extension of slavery drove some Southerners to threaten **SECESSION.** To prevent this, Senator Crittendon of Kentucky proposed the Crittenden Compromise that would have divided the nation, slave versus free territory all the way to **CALIFORNIA along** the **MISSOURI COMPROMISE** line. The compromise was defeated because congressional Republicans would not support it. Some did not believe that the South would go through with their threats to leave the Union.



http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%20103/Missouri%20Compromise%20map.jpg

Dec 16-2:06 PM

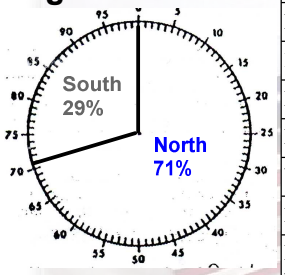
The Secession Crisis

In December 1860, **SOUTH CAROLINA** decided to secede from the Union. By Feb. 1861, 6 more states seceded and, with South Carolina, formed the **Confederate States of America**. President James Buchanan took no action to stop them. (Lincoln was not inaugurated until March). He stated that neither he nor Congress had the power to preserve the Union because it *"rests upon public opinion and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in war."* Lincoln disagreed and denied that states could secede. In his first Inaugural Address in March 1861, Lincoln stated, *"in view of the Constitution and the law, the Union is unbroken."*

http://www.worldbook.com/wb/content/np/na/fom/civil_war/img/dividednation.gif

Dec 16-2:11 PM

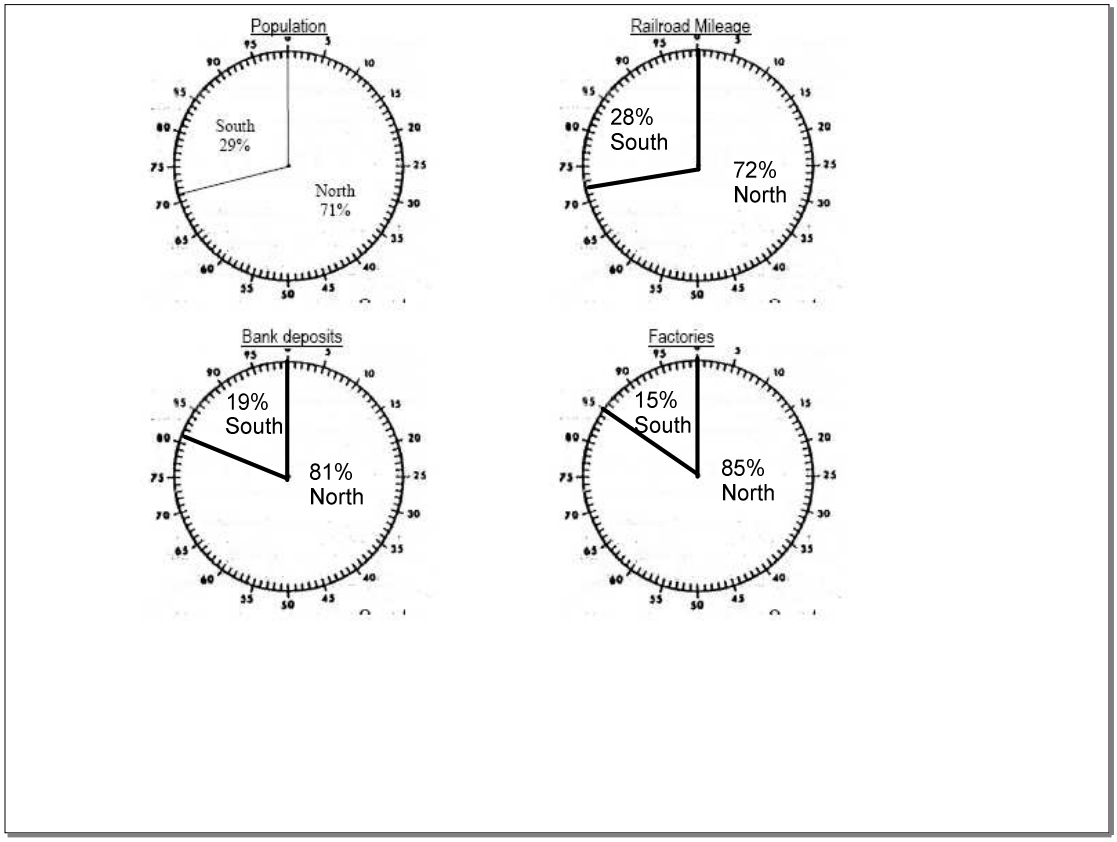
Page 9



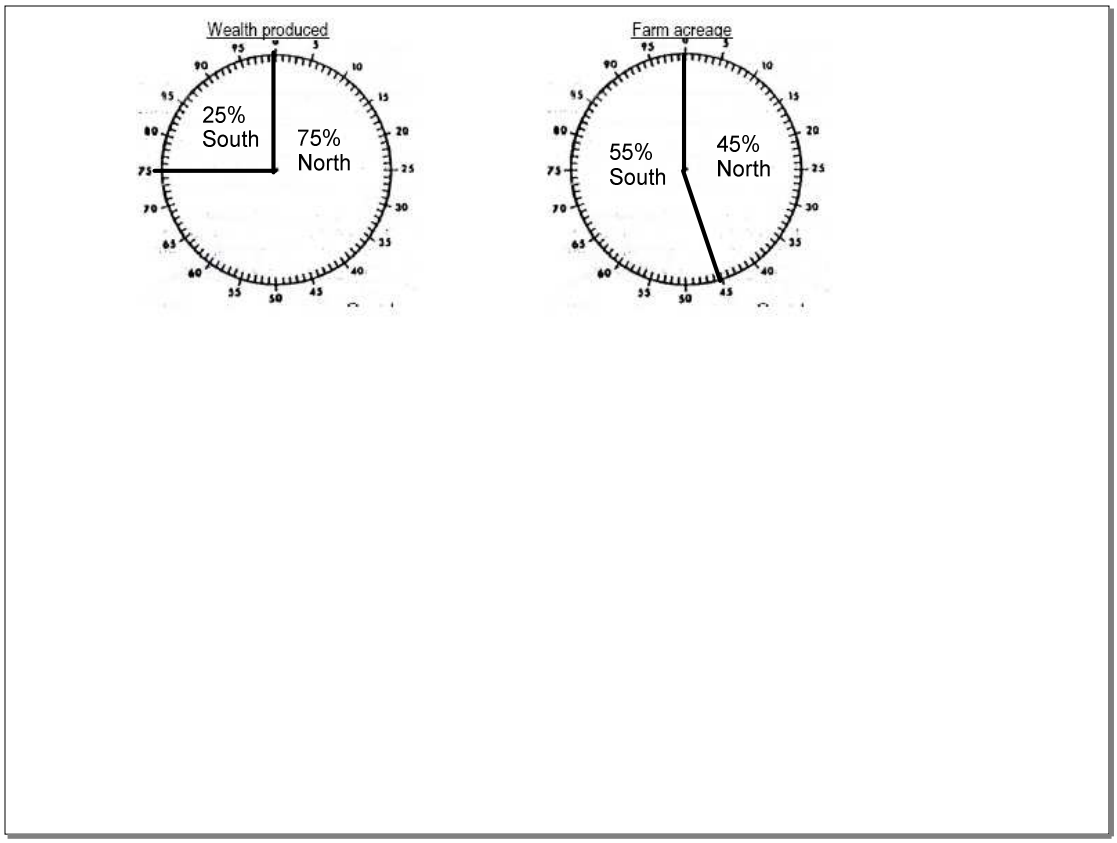
Area of Comparison	Percentage = North	Percentage = South
Population	71	29
Railroad mileage	72	28
Bank deposits	81	19
Factories	85	15
Wealth produced	75	25
Farm acreage	45	55
Iron and steel production	93	7
Value of exports	33	67
Military colleges	11	89
Naval tonnage	96	4
Firearms production	97	3

Dec 7-8:22 AM

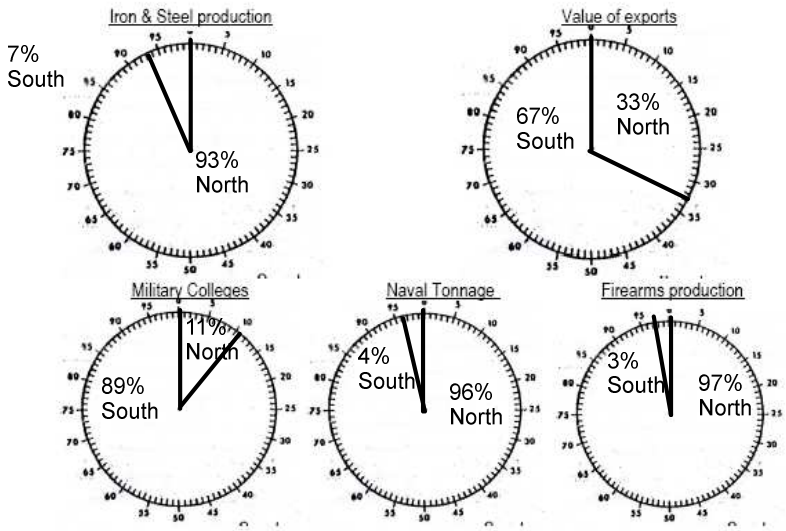
Civil War Days 1-5



Dec 8-8:30 AM



Dec 8-8:32 AM



Dec 8-8:34 AM

Use the information from the circle graphs to answer the following questions.

True or False

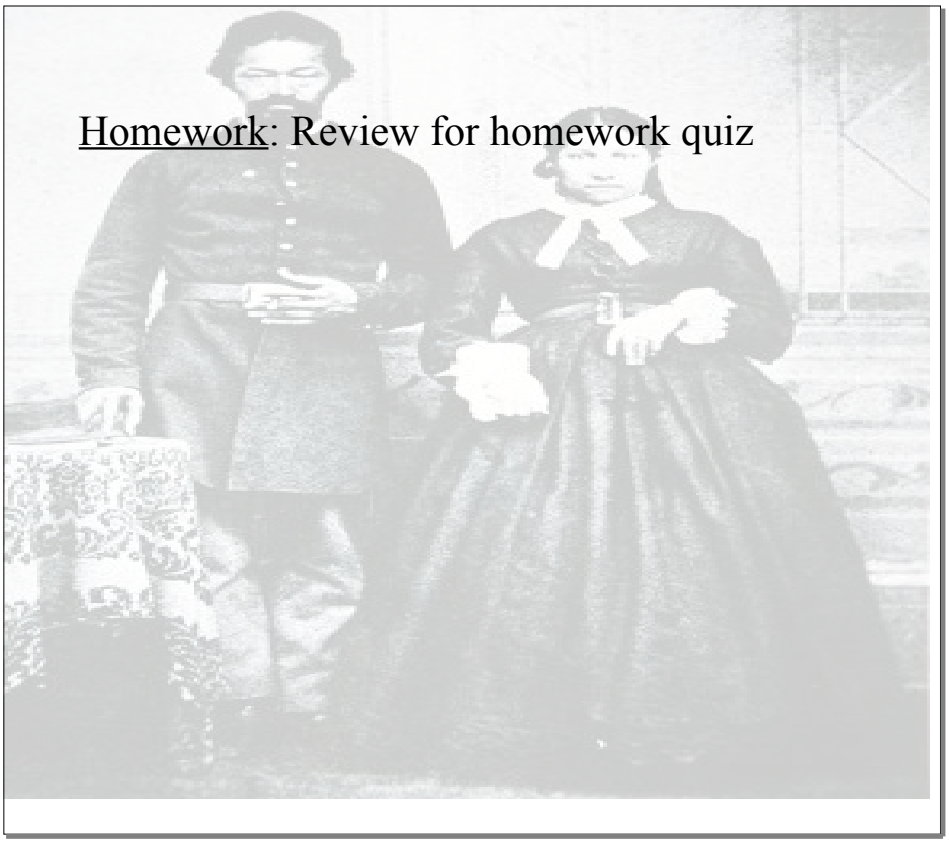
1. _____ The graphs show that the North was a region of industry and commerce.
2. _____ Farming was more important in the North than in the South.
3. _____ More than 7 out of every 10 Americans lived in the North.
4. _____ The North had more than five times as many factories as the South.
5. _____ The South had a better system of transportation.

Dec 14-1:37 PM

Completion

6. _____ What product do you think accounted for the largest share of the South's exports?
7. _____ In how many categories did the South hold an advantage?
8. _____ In what category did the North have its greatest advantage?
9. _____ In what area were the North and South closest to being equal?
10. _____ Which was the richest section of the United States?

Dec 14-1:38 PM



Dec 4-7:15 PM

The Civil War - Day 4

Entrance task: What is meant by the following expression?

Hindsight is 20/20

Dec 12-7:46 AM

Entrance task: Think: Should and/or could Pres. James Buchanan and his predecessors have done something that would have prevented the Civil War?

Today: The forgettable three

Homework: Ch. 10-4

Dec 13-9:41 AM

The Forgettable Three

Millard Fillmore - 1850-1853

Franklin Pierce - 1853-1857

James Buchanan - 1857-1861

Dec 13-8:22 AM

Should the Forgettable Three be held accountable for the Civil War?

Yes, they should be held accountable	No, they should NOT be held accountable
Classwork packet p. 6-7	

Dec 13-8:22 AM

YES

1. Someone should have shown the courage to enforce the regulations of the Missouri C.
2. The Forgettable Three lacked the backbone to stand up to the South
3. Each president gave in, little by little, through the concept of popular sovereignty, opening the door to arguments, conflict &bloodshed.
4. This led to Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Lincoln-Douglas Debate to become more than just minor issues, dividing up the nation
5. This led to the dreadful Dred Scott decision

NO

1. The war didn't begin at Fort Sumter but back to the 1600's, when slavery was 1st introduced to the Americas
2. The actions to modify the Missouri Compromise were necessary for the good of the nation
   a. Compromise of 1850- not to do this would have cut Calif in half
   b. The Kansas-Nebraska Act- was necessary to get the RR from Chicago to the Mid-West & besides, Nebraska & Kansas eventually voted to be free states
   c. Dred Scott decision was unfortunate- should the President ignore the SC & refuse to enforce it?
3. These were all just EVENTS- the real issue was FEDERALISM; the events were merely the spark that ignited a fuse that began at the origins of this nation

Dec 13-9:59 AM

The Forgettable Three

Franklin Pierce

Millard Fillmore - 1850-1853

Franklin Pierce - 1853-1857

James Buchanan - 1857-1861

Millard Fillmore

James Buchanan

Dec 13-8:22 AM

Homework: Ch. 10-4

Dec 13-9:41 AM

The Civil War - Day 5

Entrance task: To what extent to do you agree with the following statement:

Desperate times call for desperate measures

Today: War and Rights

Homework: None

Dec 12-10:57 AM

The Civil War

p. 12 in class packet

Lincoln's policy was to oppose secession but to take no military action until the South started fighting. In April 1861, the South seized ~~FT. SUMTER~~ in Charleston Harbor, S.C. Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion. Four more southern states, including ~~VA. & N.CAROLINA~~, seceded. The Civil War had begun.

Video clip: Episode 1 48-52 min

Ft. Sumter clip 2:42

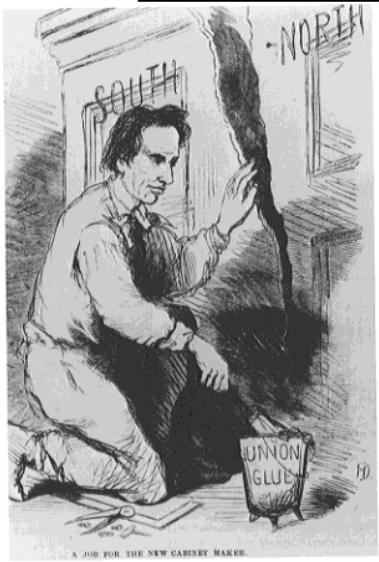
http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/images/at0042b.1s.jpg

Dec 16-2:12 PM

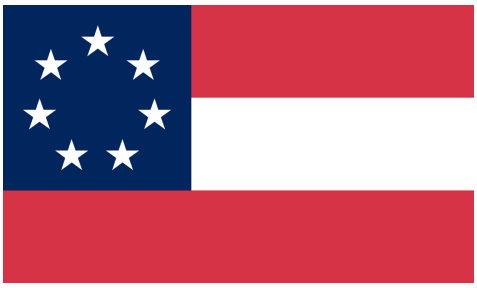
Preservation of the Union

Northern View: **UNION MUST BE PRESERVED; STATES DON'T HAVE A RIGHT TO SECEDE**

Southern View: **STATES VOUNTARILY JOINED THE UNION; THEY CAN DECIDE TO LEAVE IT.**



http://www.dartmouth.edu/~library/Library_Bulletin/Apr1997/DCLB974-2Job.html



http://www.historical-flag.com/downloads/1st_confederate.gif

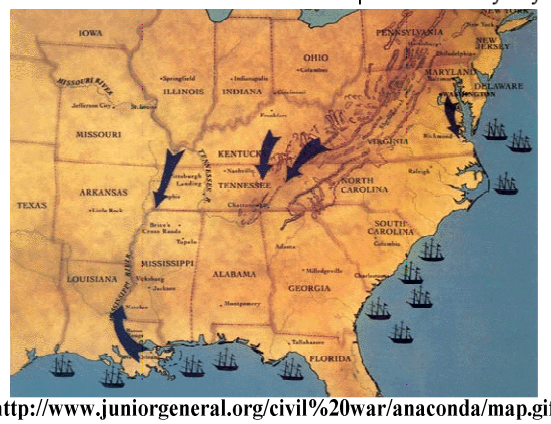
This flag was adopted but never officially enacted. For twenty five days the Confederate States of America had no officially approved flag.This flag was raised in a ceremony on March 4, 1861, it contained seven stars, representing the original Confederate States.

Dec 16-2:12 PM

Lincoln's aims & actions

From the beginning of the secession crisis, Lincoln's goal was to **PRESERVE THE UNION.** He took bold executive action to achieve this aim. He called out **MILITIA,** increased the size of the **ARMY**, ordered a naval **BLOCKADE** of the South and approved funds for military expenses while **IMPOSING MARTIAL LAW IN CERTAIN BORDER STATES.** Congress later gave its approval of these actions. Lincoln also ordered the arrest of Southern sympathizers in **MD.** and **W. VA** to prevent secession of those states. Lincoln suspended the **STATE LEGISLATURE (OF MD)** in areas not in rebellion. He later won congressional approval for this step. He also declared **MARTIAL LAW**, which led to the arrests of thousands for suspected disloyalty.

Emergency rule by military authorities during which some Bill of Rights guarantees are suspended. Lincoln is the only pres to exercise this power.



http://www.juniorgeneral.org/civil%20war/anaconda/map.gif

Dec 16-2:13 PM

Other Government Policies During the War

In order to help to finance the Civil War, a new **BANKING** system was created, establishing a national **CURRENCY.** The currency was backed by government bonds and issued by the new federal banks.

In 1862, Congress passed 3 major acts to facilitate economic growth after the war ended. The

1 **DAWES ACT** provided for the settlement of western lands. The

2 **MORRILL LAND GRANT** gave public lands to states and territories to found agriculture, mechanical arts & military science colleges. Congress also authorized the building of the

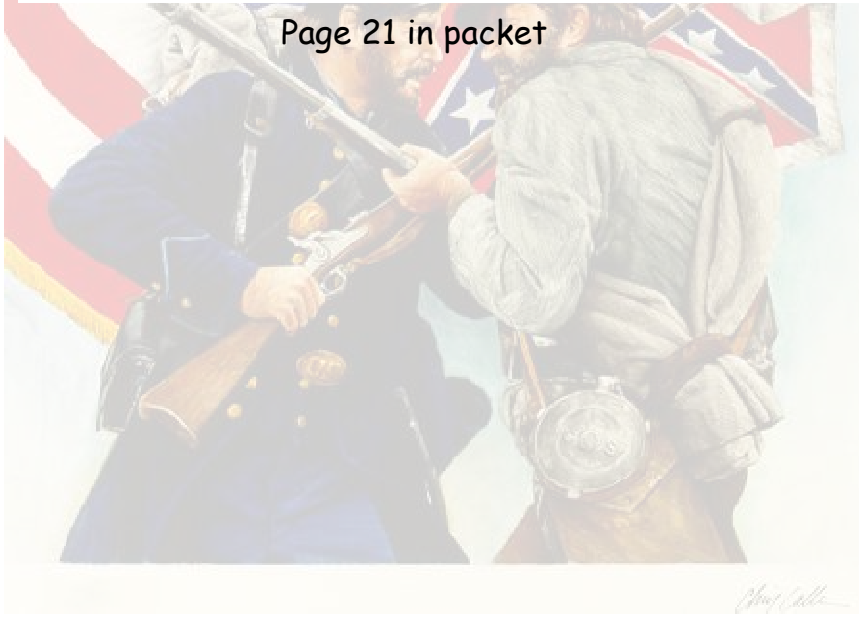
3 **TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD**, financed with public land grants and cash loans.

Dec 16-2:13 PM

How far does the Bill of Rights extend during time of war?

The Bill of Rights was designed to protect the rights of American citizens during times of peace. What about during times of crisis, when it may be necessary for some civil liberties to be curtailed for the good of the nation? This issue would be examined during the Civil War in the case of Ex Parte v. Milligan. Read the background information below and answer the fact questions pertaining to the reading.

Page 21 in packet



Dec 14-8:34 AM

1. Why did the New York City riots occur?

_____
_____
_____

2. Why were some New Yorkers and the Democratic Party sympathetic to the South?

_____
_____
_____

3. Which groups ended up being the targets of the rioters?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. In monetary terms and human casualties, how much did this riot cost?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Following the event, Lincoln declared Martial Law. What is this and why is it significant that martial law was declared <u>in a democracy</u>?

Dec 17-1:50 PM

Dec 20-8:29 AM

Instructions: After reading the article "Civil Liberties Sometimes First Casualty of War," fill in the chart and answer the question that follows.

Presidents who passed laws limiting the rights of citizens during times of "war"	*Actions taken by the presidents that limited the rights of citizens during times of "war"*	*Events (be as specific as possible) which caused the presidents to take actions limiting the rights of citizens during times of "war"*	*Questioning of action (leave this column blank until we go over the answers)*
President Bush	*Eavesdropping w/out warrant; redefining torture; Geneva Convention circumvented; Patriot Act*	*9-11/War on Terrorism*	*Is it constitutional? Can protecting national security go too far?*
President Lincoln	*Suspended the right of habeas corpus- the guarantee against being held w/out being charged for a crime; he ignored CJ Taney's order to issue such a writ*	*Civil War; Draft riots due to $300 exemption; dissent & criticism over the war;*	*Is order at "home" more important-temporarily- than American civil liberties? What if he had done nothing?*
President FD Roosevelt	*Ordered the internment of J-**Americans** in camps*	*WWII & bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan made US nervous;*	*Was the threat real? History argues it was not; that there was no evidence of J-A's aiding & abetting Japan; But we had never been attacked before. And Japan & Germany were real threats.*
President John Adams	*Approved the Alien & Sedition Acts, prohibiting people from speaking out against the gov't*	*Federalists v. Dem-Republicans; strong central gov't v. stronger state gov'ts. issue*	*Was Adams' actions constitutional- to block dissent for the Federalist perspective?*

Dec 20-9:09 AM

The Civil War - Day 5

Entrance task: To what extent to do you agree with the following statement:

Desperate times call for desperate measures

Today: War and Rights

Homework: None

Dec 12-10:57 AM

Civil War - Day 6

Entrance task: Gen. Sherman is credited with saying, "war is hell." What do you know about the Civil War that supports his contention?

Today: Major battles and turning points

Homework - Ch. 11-2

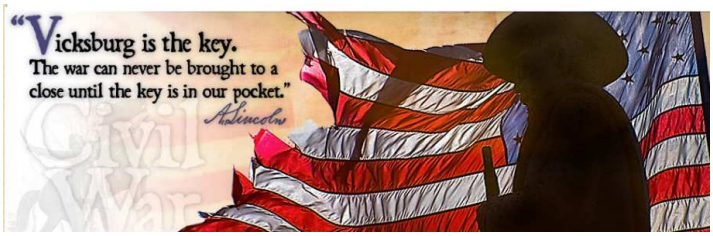
Dec 13-9:41 AM

Military Strategy

The ~~SOUTHERN~~ war strategy was to attack the ~~NORTHERN~~ army repeatedly, inflicting casualties and wearing it down until it lost the will to fight. The Confederacy hoped to gain aid and diplomatic recognition from ~~FRANCE~~ and ~~BRITAIN,~~ two nations that relied on southern ~~COTTON~~. Neither strategy was successful.

The ~~NORTH~~ relied on its superior resources and technology to implement the ~~ANACONDA~~ Plan. To that end, the South was cut off from the west, their ports were blockaded and, in effect, they were "strangled" into defeat. By blockading their southern ports, the Confederacy was prevented from importing ~~FOOD~~ and ~~MILITARY~~ supplies. In 1863, General ~~GRANT~~ led the victorious ~~NORTHERN~~ forces at ~~VICKSBURG~~, giving the North control of the Mississippi and dividing the South. In 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant to head the Union forces. As the new commander, Grant's strategy was to destroy not only the Confederate army but also all southern resources that supported the war effort.

4 min. video clip
Epi 5-56:20



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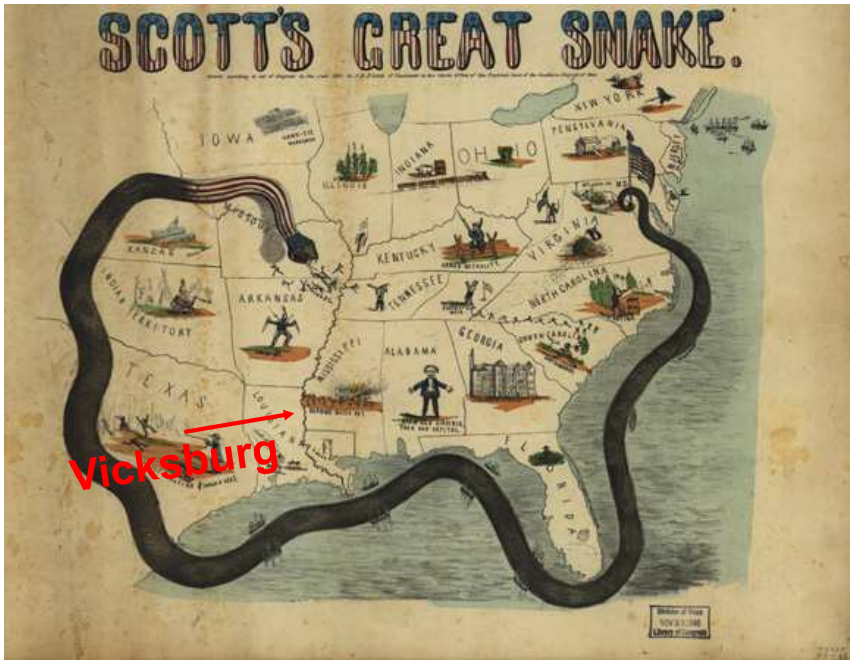
Dec 16-2:15 PM



http://strangemaps.files.wordpress.com/2007/07/anaconda_plan.jpg

Dec 16-2:54 PM

Human Cost page 13

War demands men – lots of men. Northern armies were at first manned solely by volunteers, with each state assigned a quota based on population. But in 1863, after **VOLUNTEERS** had slacked off, Congress passed a federal conscription law (draft) for the 1st time on a nationwide scale. However, this was grossly unfair to the **POOR.** Rich boys could hire **SUBSTITUTES** to go in their places or buy an exemption for $300. The complaint was "$300 or your life." The draft was particularly hated in Democratic **NEW YORK CITY** where riots broke out in 1863, touching off widespread burning and pillaging. **MARTIAL LAW** was imposed to put down the revolt.

In terms of human lives, the Civil War was the bloodiest war the U.S. had had. Some 600,000 Americans lost their lives as new military technologies and old diseases struck down soldiers and civilians. The worst single day of the war occurred in 1862 at the Battle of **ANTIETAM** in **MD.** where Southern commander General **LEE** attempted to invade Maryland. Some 5,000 people died and more than 17,000 were wounded. In 1863, the 3-day battle of **GETTYSBURG** in **PA** was the most costly battle of the war, leaving more than 50,000 dead and wounded on both sides.

- Military control
- Curfews
- Limit other freedoms

Hiring subs
Ep. 5 1:01.10

Conscription clip
Ep. 5 59:54

Video clip-
Episode 5 -11:00

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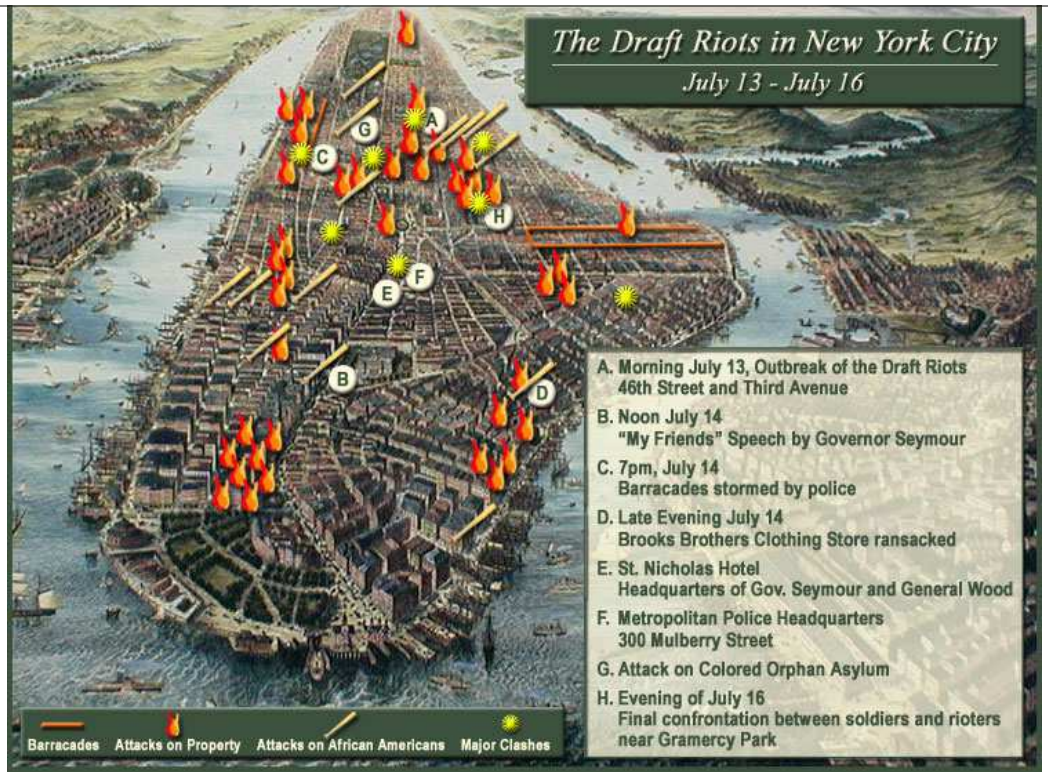
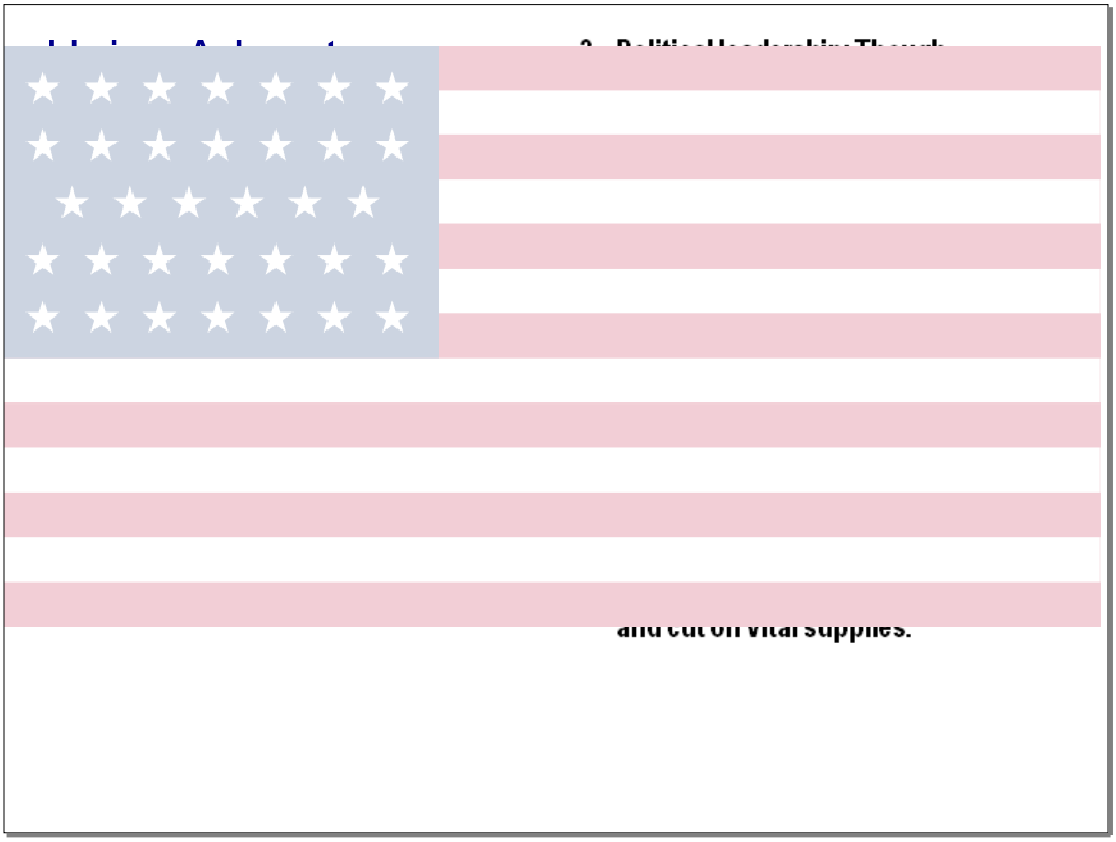
Dec 16-2:15 PM

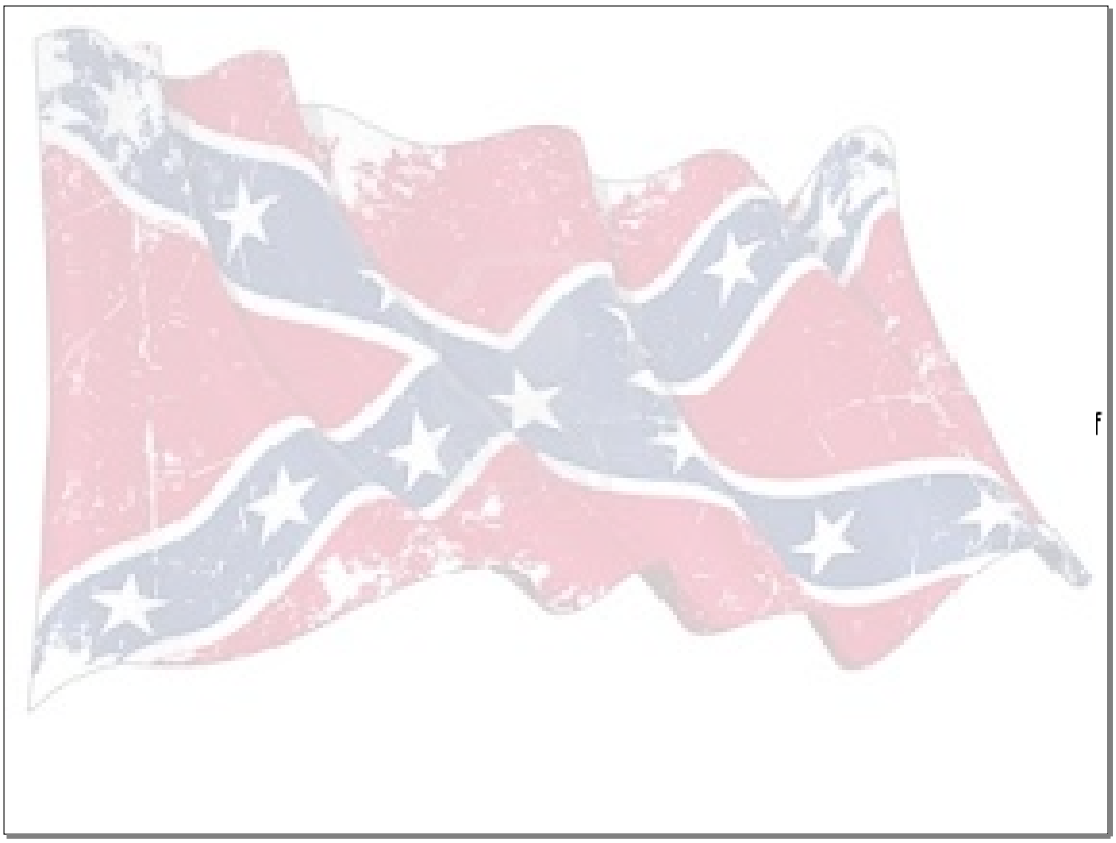


http://www.mrlincolnandnewyork.org/img/draftriotmap.jpg

Dec 16-3:06 PM



Dec 14-9:45 AM



Dec 14-9:47 AM

Homework - Ch. 11-2

Dec 17-1:54 PM